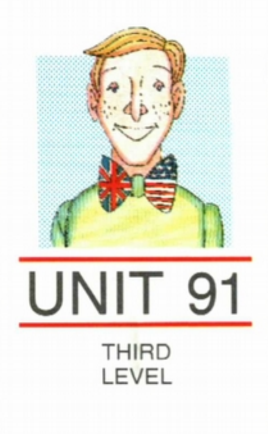
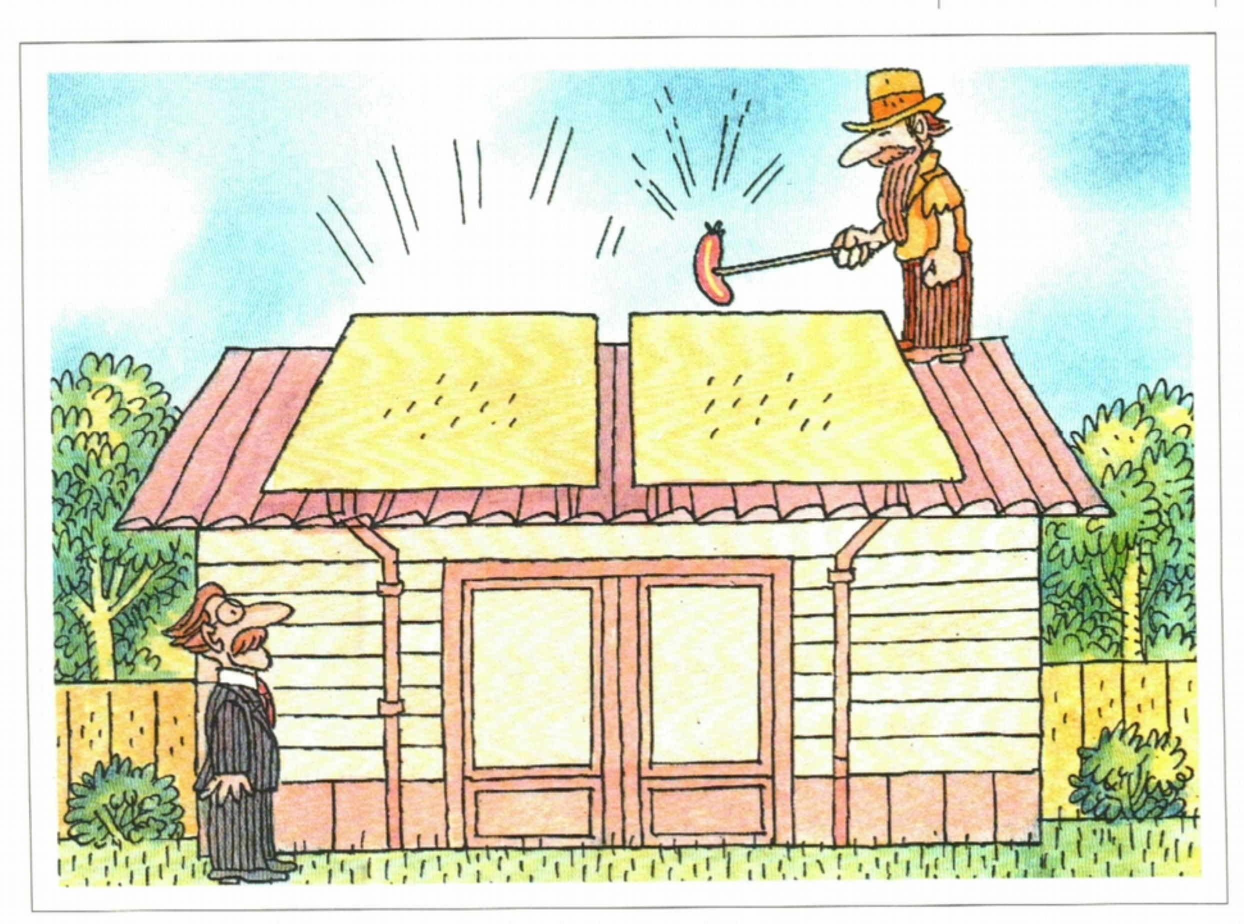
S.O.S. medio ambiente

La Tierra existe desde hace millones de años, pero al hombre le bastaron menos de cien años para trastornar el ecosistema. Actualmente problemas como el efecto invernadero, la contaminación, la destrucción de los bosques por causa de la deforestación desenfrenada, ya no pueden ser ignorados. Por este motivo, esta Unidad está dedicada enteramente a los problemas del medio ambiente, y entre sus objetivos figura también el de sensibilizarlo con respecto a un tema de candente actualidad. Son muchos ya los que se esfuerzan para poner remedio, dentro de lo que aún es posible, a los desastres ecológicos causados por un concepto equivocado de civilización industrial avanzada. Esto es precisamente lo que hacen los protagonistas de la historia de esta Unidad, comprometidos en la lucha contra la fuga de radiaciones de una central nuclear que pone en serio peligro la salud de los habitantes de una pequeña e imaginaria ciudad inglesa. Desde el punto de vista gramatical, este contexto le ofrece las particularidades de la conjunción 'that' junto a una serie de verbos que la rigen. Con la lectura respirará un poco de aire puro en la Inglaterra rural del siglo XIX, descrita en el bellísimo fragmento tomado de un artículo de Mary Russell Mitford.



UNIT 91

THIRD LEVEL



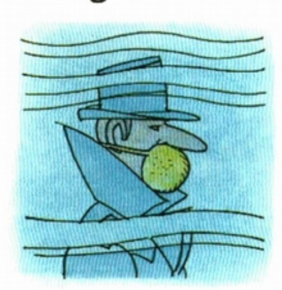




Nubes sobre la isla del Sur

La alta cordillera de los Alpes Meridionales neozelandeses, situada a poca distancia de la costa a lo largo de toda la isla del Sur, 'captura' los bancos de nubes que pasan sobre el Pacífico provocando abundantes precipitaciones sobre la vertiente occidental. La nieve cae sobre gran parte de los relieves, alimenta profundos glaciares que llegan hasta 400 metros sobre el nivel del mar y, al derretirse, llena la cuenca de los lagos. La corona de nubes en torno a las cumbres más altas llamó la atención de los primitivos habitantes de Nueva Zelanda, que la bautizaron Aoteroa, es decir 'tierra de la larga nube blanca'. En las imágenes, el Makarora River y, destacándose en el fondo, el monte McFarlane (al lado) y el monte Sefton (arriba).

A small town in England



Murrayville is an imaginary town somewhere in England, and the people who live there are very worried about their environment. Lorries follow a main road right through the centre of the town, producing an enormous amount of pollution. The air is heavy with the smoke of coal fires and industrial chimneys. The countryside near the town has been destroyed by deforestation. And not far away is the nuclear power station on Murray Island. Not a very healthy place to live, and it becomes even less healthy when, one day, someone discovers a radiation leak at the power station. The management at the power station seem to want to hide it, but they don't yet know about a courageous young woman called Sarah Lee...

Let's look quickly through the new vocabulary that appears in the course of the dialogue that takes place between Sarah and her friend, Martin.

The first thing to notice is a couple of useful phrases for talking about time: **for some time now** and **in the meantime**. In the first one, **some** is used in a way which you haven't yet seen to talk about a large quantity of something, so the whole expression could be paraphrased **for a long time. In the meantime**, on the other hand, refers to the period between two events. **Meantime** is actually a synonym of a more common word, **meanwhile**.

Notice the verbs that crop up here, as well. **To call on** somebody, as you can probably guess from the context, is a useful phrasal verb which means **to pay someone a short visit. To come round** has virtually the same meaning.

You'll also find the word **record**. You've already seen this on a number of occasions when we were dealing with music and sport, but here it has a rather different meaning. It refers to the information about the people employed at the power station which is kept by the company that owns it.

An information leak

Martin has some information about a dangerous radiation leak at Murray Island power station and decides to talk to his friend Sarah Lee about it:

Hello, Martin. Come in. How are you? ___

Fine, thanks, Sarah. Sorry for calling on you so late, but there's something I want to talk to you about. ___

Of course. What's the problem? ___

Well, it's the Murray Island power station. ___

What about it? ___

Last night Tom Haines came round to see me. You know Tom, don't you? He's a nuclear engineer who works there. ___

Yes, I know Tom. ___

Well, he thinks there's been a leak at the plant. ___

God, no. You're joking. ___

No, I'm now, I'm afraid. Apparently he's been worried for some time now about the levels of radiation at the plant. They're very high. He even sent a report to the management, but he got no reply from them at all. Yesterday, he looked through the staff records. Evidently the number of illnesses over the past six months has increased by over 50%. And some of them are serious. ___

But Murray Island is just ten miles away. And it's only a few miles from the primary school. ___

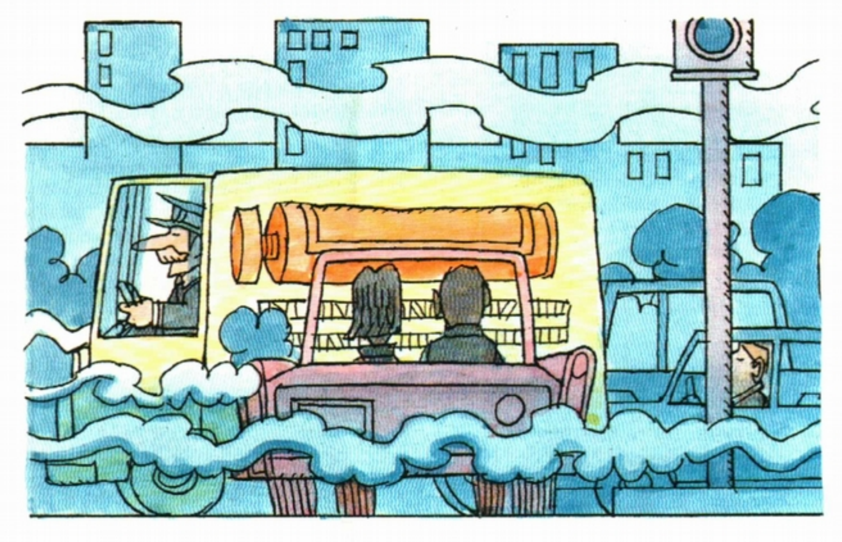
Exactly. Tom thinks we should do something. ___

He's right. We've already got enough problems in this town with the pollution from the main road without having to contend with radioactive leaks from a nuclear power station as well. ___

What do you suggest? ___

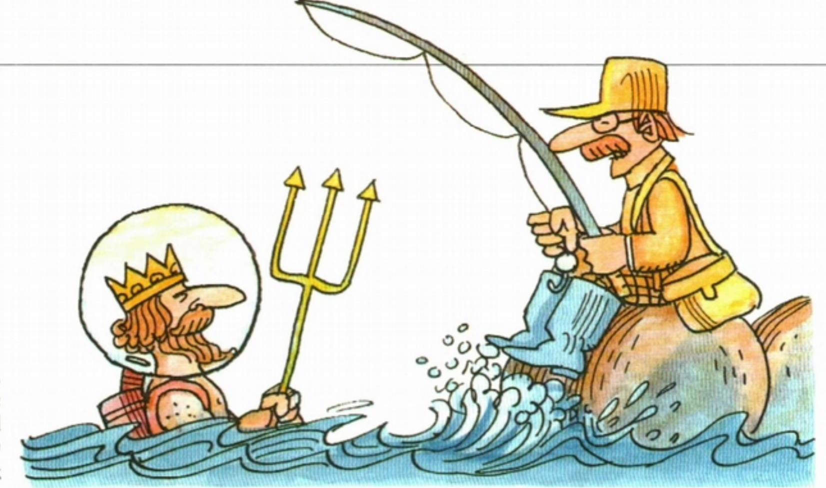
Well, the first thing to do is get all the information we can about what is actually going on at Murray Island. Then we can visit the parents of all the children at the school and organize some pickets. ___

Okay. In the meantime I'll call Pete Hampton at Wirral Radio. We might even ve able to get the TV involved as well. ___



UNIT 91

An interview with Radio Wirral

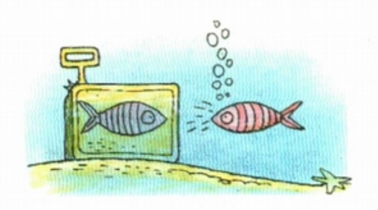


After checking their information and talking to other people about the problem, Martin and Sarah decide to organize some pickets and demonstrations in the town and outside the power station itself. While they are there, Alison Warley from the newsdesk of the local radio station comes along to interview them and find out more about it.

Once again, in the dialogue you'll find some useful verbs and some new expressions containing verbs. Notice the way, for example, that Sarah uses the verb **to start: We heard that radiation levels were much higher than usual, and that started us thinking.** As you can see, this verb can be a little like **to get**, almost in a passive sense. **To go sick** should be fairly obvious from the context: it's what happens when people fall ill at work and have to go home. And **to take notice of** somebody or something is to pay attention to them.

There are some useful time phrases in this dialogue, as well. Look at this sentence, for example: **We never wanted this power station in the first place**. Here, Sarah uses **in the first place** to talk about **the very beginning**, that is to say when the power station was actually being constructed. The second expression of time appears in this sentence. **Are you hoping to meet the management of the company at any point? Point** here refers to time, not space; the interviewer wants to know if Sarah and Martin are going to talk to the management at any time in the future.

You'll find one other word which you have never seen before: **nearby**. This is actually a synonym of **near**, and can be used as both an adjective and an adverb. However, it does have one rather strange characteristic. If you want to form the comparative or superlative form of this word, you have to use **nearer** and **nearest**, not ***more nearby*** and ***most nearby***, which actually don't even exist!



Picket

While you are working through this dialogue, pay attention to the verbs which can be followed by **that**:

Hello, Martin. ___

Hello, Sarah. How's it going? ___

Not too bad, I suppose. We've got about twenty people in front of the gates now. ___

Tom told me that someone from Radio Wirral was here. ___

That's right. They want to do an interview. Here they are now. ___

Excuse me. Are you Sarah Lee? ___

Yes, that's right. ___

I'm Alison Warley from Radio Wirral. I was wondering if I could ask you a few questions about the demonstrations here at Murray Island. ___

Yes, of course. ___

First of all, how did you discover that there was a radiation leak here at the power station? ___

Well, first we heard that radiation levels were much higher than usual, and that started us thinking. Then we discovered that the number of people going sick had gone up by more than 50% in the last few months. It's obvious that there's something going on. ___

Has the company said anything? ___

No, they deny everything, of course, but what would you expect? ___

There's a school nearby as well, ins't there? ___

That's right. Murrayville Primary School is just a few miles away from the power station. Obviously, parents are very worried about what's happening. We never wanted this power station in the first place, but nobody took any notice of us at all. We already have loads of environmental problems: the pollution from the lorries that use the main road that goes right through the town centre, the disafforestation of the Vale of Ortney, the greenhouse effect, which is ruining the agriculture of the area, and we don't want radiation leaks to add to our problems. ___

Are you hoping to meet the management of the company at any point? ___

No. As far as I can see, they don't give a damn. We're meeting the town council tomorrow, though. I just hope they can do something... ___

Whose side is the Mayor on?

The next battle in Sarah and Martin's war against the owners of the power station takes place during a meeting of the Murrayville town council. Our two heroes want to get the support of the council, but, as you'll see, the mayor doesn't want to create pro-



blems for the management of the power station, and so Martin and Sarah leave the meeting dissatisfied.

The first thing to notice about this dialogue is the way Sarah uses the verb **to get: We tried that when they built the power station in the first place and look where it got us**. In this sentence, **to get** is used to talk about position, but not, of course, in a literal sense.

To stick is another verb which you've seen in the past and which is used in a metaphorical sense. When the mayor says **let's stick to the point, shall we?** he means that he thinks Sarah is talking about something that has nothing to do with the discussion.

To press for something is to put pressure on somebody to do something. In this case, of course, Sarah wants the council to put pressure on the management of the power station, and perhaps some official body, to investigate the radiation leak.

And when you are **on someone's side**, it means that you agree with their position in a quarrel or a fight with someone else.

You've already seen the verb **to make** used in the expression **to make something into something else** (do you remember the Koka-Liki who **make your head into an ashtray**?). In this dialogue you'll find a similar expression, but this time with **out of: We're going to make a national issue out of this**. Now, while the expression with **into** describes the act of transforming something into something else, the expression with **out of** does the opposite: it tells you about the material that is used to make something. In fact, Sarah could have used **to make something into** here, just by changing the order of the different parts of the sentence: **We're going to make this into a national issue**.

Finally, notice the two colloquial expressions which Sarah uses right at the end of this dialogue: **Just wait** and **I can tell you**. The first is actually a way of threatening someone, and the second is a way of assuring someone that something is definitely going to happen, but even in the second one there is a distinctly threatening tone!



Meet the Murrayville Mayor

After a few weeks of demonstrations, Sarah and Martin are invited to a meeting of the Town Council to express their views:

Ah, good evening, Miss Lee... ___

Ms Lee. ___

Ah, yes, sorry... Ms Lee. Good evening, Mr Williams. Now then, the town council is a little worried about all these demonstrations and things... ___

Why are you worried? We're not making too much trouble for you, I hope? ___

Oh, no, no, no, no, no. It's just that... well, one or two of us feel that if you think there are problems with radiation leaks and things of that nature, perhaps it would have been better to go through the normal channels rather than take things into your own hands straight away. ___

We tried that when they built the power station in the first place and look where it got us. I'm sorry, Mr Mayor, but this council's record isn't really that good, is it? We've been asking for a by-pass for years, for example, and there's still no sign of one. ___

Yes, well, let's stick to the point, shall we? Now, I've been in contact with the management of the power station on Murray Island and they assure me that there is absolutely no evidence whatsoever of a leak... ___

That's not what we've heard. ___

And they were also curious about where you'd got your information from. ___

Well, they're not going to know. The point is, are you going to press for an enquiry or not? ___

Miss... sorry, Mr Lee. If you want an enquiry, you must produce some king of evidence. ___

Oh, come off it. This thing's been going on for weeks now. Everybody knows about our evidence. ___

Yes, but it seems rather flimsy. ___

Flimsy! God, I don't believe this. Come on, Martin, it's no use talking to these people. It's pretty obvious whose side they're on. ___

Now, Mrs Lee... ___

Ms Lee! I'm sorry, gentlemen. It's clear you have no intention of helping us at all. We're going to make a national issue out of this. Just wait. You're going to regret this day, I can tell you. ___

Fishy business at Murray Island

Thanks to Sarah and Martin's efforts, the Murray Island case rapidly becomes just what they wanted it to become: a national issue. So much so that they are brought face to face with the managing director of the company that owns the power station, a man by the name of Sir Neville Fawkes, in the course of a famous current affairs programme, 'What's the Point?'. The dialogue you're going to be listening to (and repeating) is, in fact, the beginning of the programme.

One of the most interesting points about the language used in this dialogue comes up in Sarah's sentence **One of the workers at the power station noticed that radiation levels were very high, and he obviously started asking himself why that was the case.** The important thing here, of course, is the expression that appears at the end of the dialogue, **that was the case**. This looks very similar to an expression that



What's the point?

Sarah and Martin face the managing director of Murray Island power station, Sir Neville Fawkes, in a TV programme called 'What's the Point?':

Good evening. The town of Murrayville is an excellent example of the environmental problems that afflict this country. Huge lorries pollute the air as they roll along the A133, which goes straight through the town centre. The River Murray is polluted by chemicals from a large factory in Castletown, nine miles upstream. And now residents claim that there is a radiation leak at the nearby Murray Island nuclear power station. Tonight on 'What's the Point?' we'll be talking to Ms Sarah Lee and Mr Martin Williams, the leaders of the Murray Island Action Group. ___

Good evening. ___

Good evening. ___

... and Sir Neville Fawkes, the chairman of the company that owns the power station. ___

Good evening. ___

I'd like to start with you if I may, Ms Lee. Why do you think there's a radiation leak at Murray Island? ___

We don't think there's a radiation leak there, we know there's a leak there. ___

Rubbish. ___

Now, now, Sir Neville. I shall come to you afterwards. ___

One of the workers at the power station noticed that radiation levels were very high, and he obviously started asking himself why that was the case. Then he checked up on staff records, and discovered that people were going sick at an alarming rate. So he came to see Martin, and Martin came to see me, and we decided to look into it. ___

Sir Neville? ___

This is absurd. We have regular checks at the plant on Murray Island. Everything is perfectly normal. ___

Then why don't you let us set up an enquiry? If you're right, you've got nothing to fear. ___

There's nothing to enquire into, for Heaven's sake. ___

Then how do you explain all these people going off sick? ___

There's nothing abnormal about that. ___

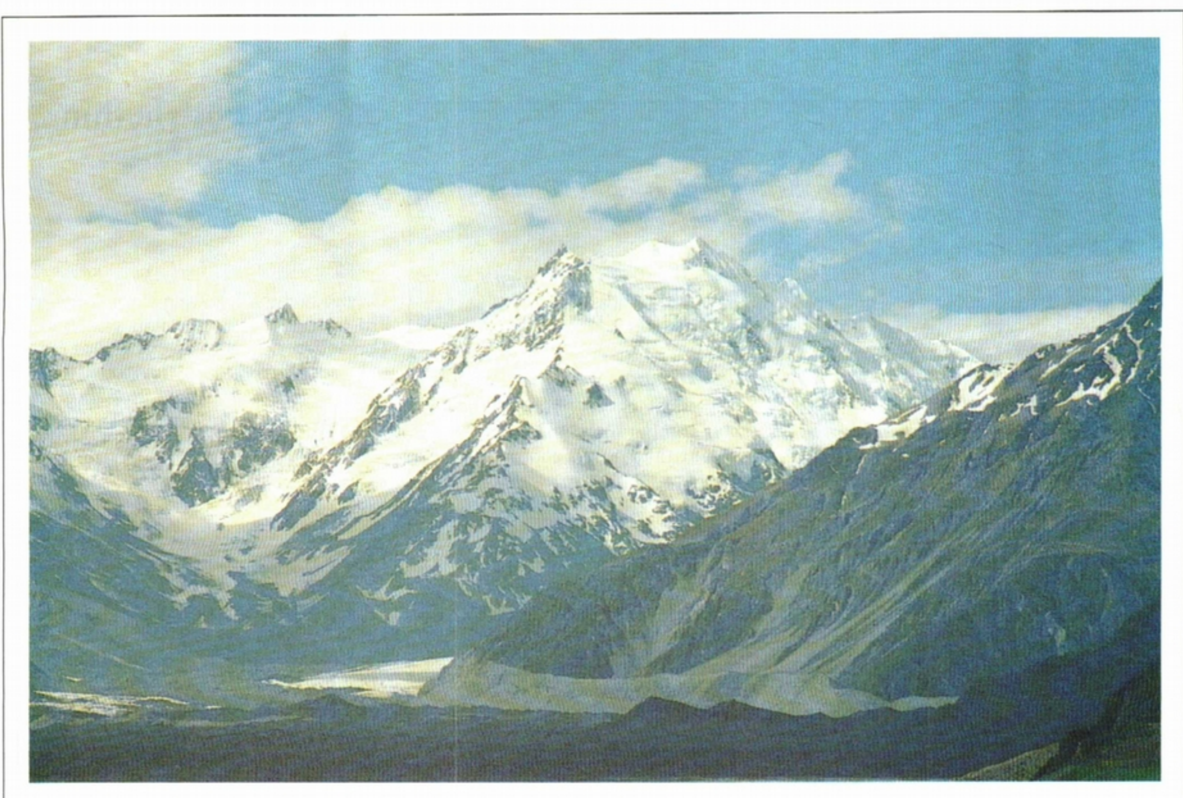
Nothing abnormal? I don't believe it. Last week more than fifteen children at Murray school were off school with stomach complaints. ___

But why on earth do you think that's due to a radiation leak at the plant? Children often suffer from these little problems... ___

appears in Spanish but actually it means something rather different. You'll be able to find out about it in the Synonyms box.

Let's have a look now at some of the new verbs that appear in this dialogue. The first one is in the sentence **Huge lorries pollute the air as they roll along the A133**. The verb **to roll** here means **to move along slowly and steadily**. The second is **to set up: Then why don't you let us set up an enquiry?** This phrasal verb is used to describe the action of organising something. Then there's a couple of phrasal verb which make use of the preposition **off: to go off sick** and **to be off**. Both of them should be fairly clear from the context, however. The first describes what happens when someone can't go to work because they are ill, and the second means **to be absent from.**

Notice also the expressions **upstream** and **stomach complaint**. The first refers to something that is **nearer to the source of a river.** In the second, **complaint** means **illness**.





Un monte dedicado al señor Cook

La cumbre más alta del país es el monte Cook (3.765 metros), que se alza en el centro de la isla del Sur, circundado por otras 21 cimas de altura superior a los 3.050 metros, todas incluidas en el vastísimo parque nacional. En la lengua maorí su nombre es Aorangi, que significa 'que perfora la nube'. Y así es, precisamente, como se muestra la montaña en su majestuosidad. El primer escalador que conquistó su cima fue el capitán Stokes, en el día de Navidad de 1894. Como hombre de mar, Stokes quiso dedicar el monte a la memoria de su más noble 'colega' y predecesor, el capitán Cook. Arriba, el monte Cook, y al lado el lago Tekapo.



After the war

Sarah, Martin and some friends are celebrating their victory over Murray Island power station, which has been closed because of radiation leaks:

Well, Sarah. We've won!

Yes. We've won this time. But who knows what's going to happen tomorrow? I don't know. The people in charge always seem to be thinking up new ways of destroying the environment.

You're right. Look at the greenhouse effect. We've know about it since the early eighties, but no-one did anything for years. And now everyone's panicking.

And disafforestation. Everybody knows what's going to happen once the Amazonian forests are destroyed, but they go on chopping them down anyway and no-one does anything to stop them.

Still, we've won this little battle at least. With all our demonstrations we embarrassed them enough to open an enquiry. And Sir Neville finally had to close his beloved power station.

Yes, you're right.

You must be tired after all the work you've done for this campaign, Sarah. You should take a holiday.

I might do. But there's something at the back of my mind that tells me we're going to be doing the same thing all over again very soon.

Mmm. I'm afraid you might be right.

Do you know something I don't?

Well, I was talking to Brian Phelps the other day...

The Secretary of the town council?

Yes, that's right. He told me that the Council was thinking of opening up a new rubbish dump.

Oh, no! Where?

You aren't going to believe this...

I've got rhythm... and you?

In this and the following Units, we're going to look at the way English sentences are organized into rhythmic units. What are these exactly? Well, a rhythmic unit is a pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables that occurs in spoken English. The work **perhaps**, for example, is made up of one unstressed syllable and one stressed syllable. Or **tomorrow**: this is made up of one unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable, followed by another unstressed syllable. These rhythmic units aren't all made up of one word. Take **the greenhouse effect**, for example. This contains just one stressed syllable, **green**, with one unstressed syllable in front of it and three unstressed syllables that follow it.

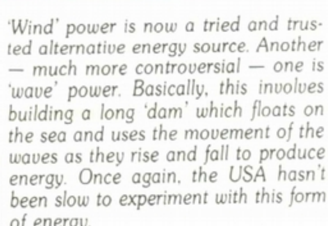
We're going to begin by looking at the patterns which only contain one stressed syllable. Apart from the examples we've just looked at it's possible to have two unstressed syllables followed by a stressed syllable (**you should leave**); three unstressed syllables followed by a stressed syllable (**you must be tired**); a stressed syllable followed by three unstressed syllables (**everybody**); two unstressed syllables, a stressed syllable and another unstressed syllable (**demonstration**) or even four unstressed syllables, one stressed syllable, and another unstressed syllable (**disafforestation**). Listen carefully to the dialogue that follows and see if you can identify these patterns.



Energy waves

'Wind' power is now a tried and trusted alternative energy source. Another — much more controversial — one is 'wave' power. Basically, this involves building a long 'dam' which floats on the sea and uses the movement of the waves as they rise and fall to produce energy. Once again, the USA hasn't been slow to experiment with this form of energy.

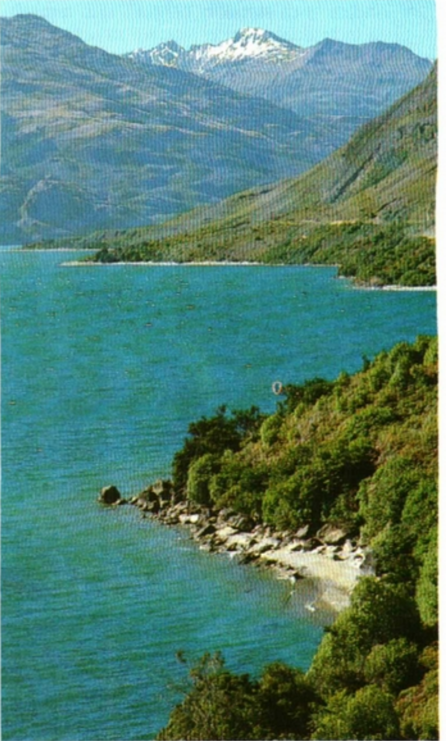
In 1981, it began a pilot scheme to see if it was possible to build a floating 'dam' across the mouth of the river Annapolis at Passamaquoddy in Maine. If successful, this will become part of a much larger scheme to construct a barrier stretching right across the Bay of Fundy, connecting the coast of Maine in the USA with the Canadian region of New Brunswick. If completed, it would be the biggest 'wave' power station in the world.









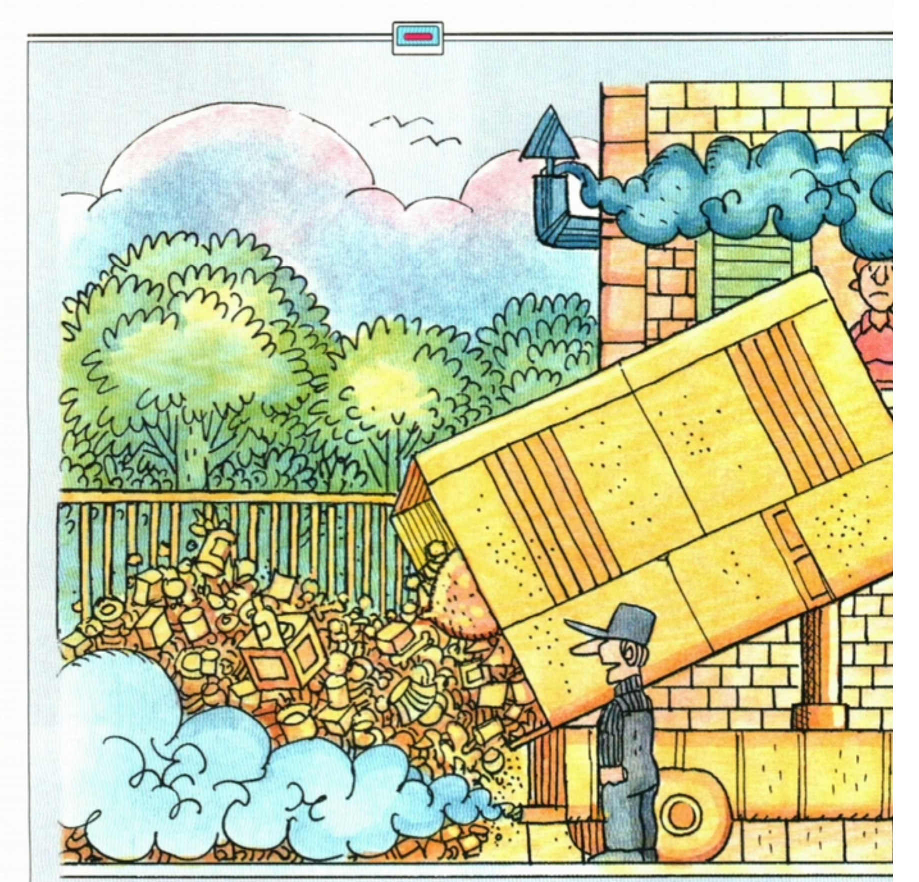


Wakatipu es el nombre de un lago

Azules, profundos y circundados por montañas imponentes: así se presentan en la isla del Sur los numerosos lagos que se alargan sinuosamente entre los valles transversales. Algunos observadores han notado su semejanza con los lagos prealpinos italianos. Uno de los más extensos, el lago Wakatipu (en las fotos), ha servido y aún sirve como vía de comunicación para la amplia zona circundante. En sus orillas se halla Queenstown, pequeña ciudad de luminoso y efímero pasado minero que ha encontrado una nueva fuente económica en el turismo. Los viajeros aprecian sus estaciones de esquí, los senderos y los itinerarios para el trekking, pero sobre todo su lago, que permite apacibles excursiones en viejos transbordadores.

UNIT 91

Las batallas que nunca acaban



Los emprendedores Sarah y Martin que ha encontrado en las páginas anteriores lamentablemente han cantado victoria demasiado pronto. El desmantelamiento de la central nuclear de Murray Island, conseguido por ambos, ha desencadenado las iras del rico y poderoso sir Neville Fawkes. Herido en su orgullo y afectado en sus intereses, se venga con la complacencia del alcalde de la ciudad y hace verter los desechos precisamente en la calle donde residen los promotores de la campaña contra la central nuclear.

He aquí los vocablos que podrían resultar de comprensión no inmediata: antes que nada, el sustantivo **go-ahead**, que deriva de un verbo que ya conoce (**to go ahead**, 'continuar') e indica la aprobación necesaria para iniciar una empresa; en la práctica, es el 'vale' del español coloquial. También merece la pena mencionar **central heating**, que al igual que en español no sólo indica la calefacción 'central', sino también la individual. Aquí el término se utiliza para poner de manifiesto el contraste respecto a las chimeneas de carbón, que siguen utilizándose en las viviendas de ese pobre barrio cargado de problemas. Por otro lado, **dustcart** es el ruidoso camión utilizado para recoger y depositar desechos. Finalmente, fíjese en los verbos **to settle** y **to rue**, que, aparte de tener otros significados, aquí corresponden a 'decidir' y 'maldecir', respectivamente.

DOWN IN THE DUMPS

~ You're joking! They're going to put a rubbish dump here? In Beech Crescent? ___

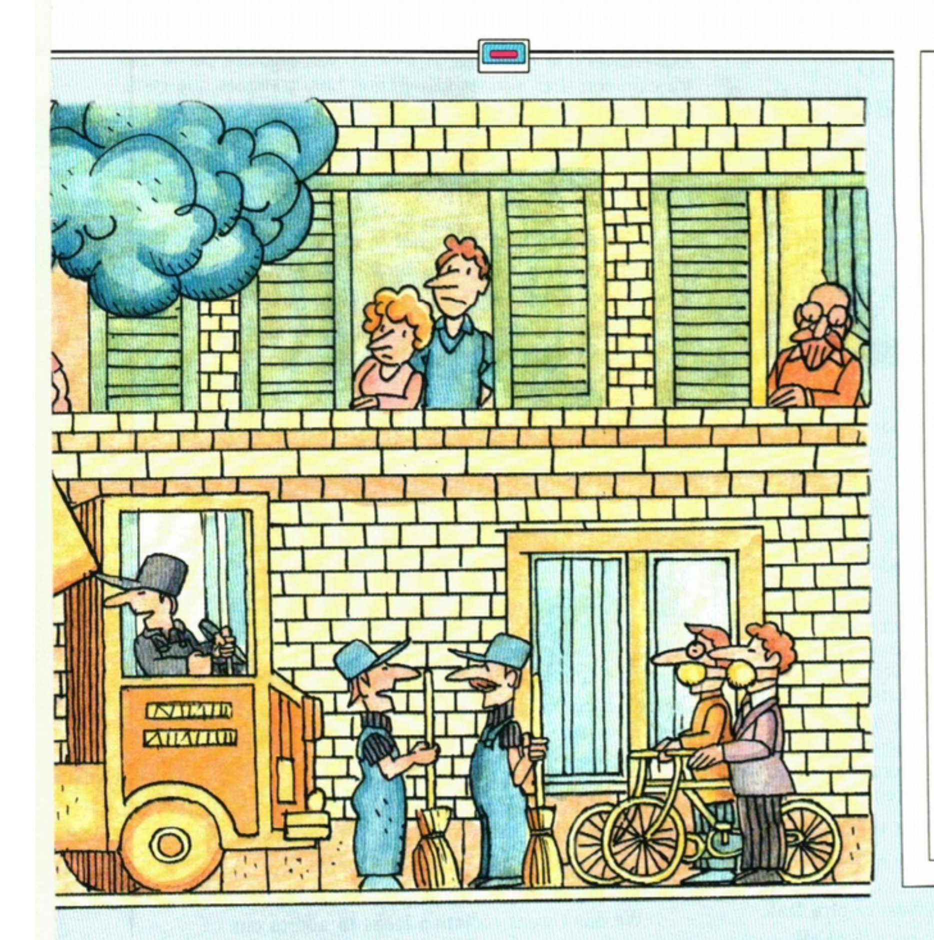
~ I'm afraid so. The Council gave the go-ahead last Thursday. ___

~ Haven't we already got enough problems? People have to cycle with masks on because of the exhaust fumes from the lorries going to Castletown. The only place the kids have got to play in are the Brabham Gardens. There are some houses in the street that haven't even got central heating and still have to use coal fires. And now they want to put a rubbish dump here. It's just unbelievable. Are you absolutely sure about this? ___

~ Well, Brian seemed to think everything was settled. He said they should start dumping rubbish early next week. ___

~ But the Council haven't said anything about it at all. ___

~ Oh, and that's another thing I wanted to tell you. Brian had to contact the mayor rather urgently the other day. He didn't find him in his office,



The answer's blowing in the wind

The search for alternative sources of energy is becoming more and more important in a world in which traditional sources are being exhausted. And often scientists discover that the ways people produced power in the past can be extremely useful for solving the energy crisis of the present. Take windmills, for example. Once they were used all over the Middle East and Europe for grinding corn. Now many people believe that wind power can be used once more as a way of producing power without harming the environment.

The countries of the Anglo-Saxon world have not been slow in developing 'wind' power stations. But the windmills they use are very different from the older ones you can find in Holland! Take the huge windmill at Burgar Hill Evie, in the Orkney Islands, for example. Its rotors are 60 metres long and it generates 3,000 kilowatts. But that's nothing compared with the enormous machine which the Americans have installed on the northern coast of Oahu, Hawaii. Its rotors are 122 metres in length, and it can produce 7,300 kilowatts with winds of 50 miles per hour: nearly 20,000,000 kilowatts every year.

so he phoned his home. Have a guess where he was. ___
~ I've no idea. ___
~ The Burlington Club in Castletown. ___
~ Huh! Well, that doesn't surprise me. He's the sort of person who would do everything he can to be one of the élite. ___
~ But that's not all. You'll never guess who the president is. ___
~ Who? ___
~ A gentleman by the name of Fawkes. Sir Neville Fawkes. ___
~ You're kidding. ___
~ No. ___
~ Martin, are you thinking what I'm thinking? ___
~ I certainly am. Our beloved mayor would love to ingratiate himself with Sir Neville Fawkes. He might even be thinking about getting some kind of position himself there. What better way than to put a rubbish dump outside the front door of the people who led the campaign to get his power station closed? ___
~ Did Brian tell you exactly where this rubbish dump was going to be? ___
~ Yes. Next to number 20. ___
~ The swine. ___
~ What's that noise? ___
~ It's coming from outside. ___
~ Look! It's a dustcart. ___
~ What are they doing? ___
~ They're dumping a load of rubbish. ___
~ Right. Come on. ___
~ What are you going to do? ___
~ I'm going to show our mayor just who he's dealing with. I'm going to type up a petition and get the whole of the town to sign it if I have to. ___
~ Okay. I'll call Radio Wirral again. ___
~ Do you think you'll be able to get us on that programme again — what's it called? ___
~ 'What's the Point?'. I can certainly try. ___
~ I'll make the town council rue the day they saw my face. ___

¿Cómo has descubierto que había una fuga radiactiva?



La conjunción subordinada that

Las construcciones inglesas que se usan para para unir una subordinada con el verbo de la oración principal pueden utilizar una preposición, el infinitivo o la conjunción **that**:

Tom Haines was surprised at what he discovered.
Sarah was surprised to see Sir Neville.
Sir Neville was surprised that Tom had discovered the leak.

No obstante, estas construcciones no pueden ser usadas indistintamente con cualquier verbo. Ante la duda, se aconseja consultar un buen diccionario. De todos modos, la construcción con **that** es, generalmente, la más común. Además, es importante recordar que esta conjunción, en la lengua informal hablada o escrita, a menudo es omitida. En cambio, esto no sucede cuando el verbo o el contexto son formales y sobre todo cuando la oración es compleja y la omisión de **that** podría dificultar la comprensión:

He thinks (that) there's been a leak at the plant.
How did you discover (that) there was a radiation leak?
They assure me (that) there is no evidence of a leak.
The manager stated that there was no risk at all.
We had hoped, in a moment of optimism, that the Council would do something about the problem of pollution at Murray Island.

Verbos que rigen that. Las subordinadas introducidas por la conjunción **that** son frecuentes, particularmente con algunos grupos de verbos. Entre éstos se hallan principalmente los **reporting verbs**:

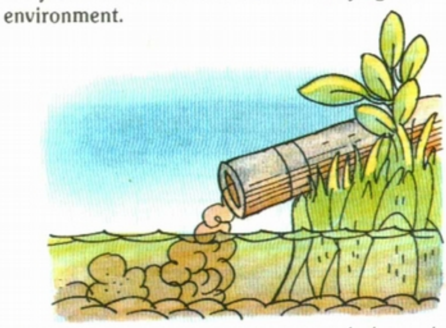
Tom told me (that) someone from radio Wirral was here.
Residents claim (that) there is a radiation leak.

Además de los **reporting verbs**, las subordinadas introducidas por **that** a menudo se usan junto a los **stative verbs**, tales como los que expresan sentimientos y emociones, como **to doubt**, **to hope**, **to regret**; los que sirven para comunicar pensamientos u opiniones, como **to know**, **to think**, **to understand**; los verbos de voluntad **to desire** y **to wish**, y, finalmente, los de percepción **to hear**, **to notice**, **to perceive**:

I just hope (that) they can do something.
Tom thinks (that) we will do something.
I wish (that) they hadn't built the power station so close to the town.
One of the workers noticed (that) radiation levels were very high.

Expresiones que rigen that. A menudo van seguidas por la construcción con **that** algunas expresiones muy comunes que contienen el verbo **to be** y un adjetivo, como por ejemplo las locuciones impersonales **it's absurd**, **it's clear**, **it's obvious**, **it's possible** y las expresiones **to be afraid** y **to be sorry**. Esto vale también para las expresiones que contienen el verbo **to be** y un adverbio, como **it's just** y **it's enough**:

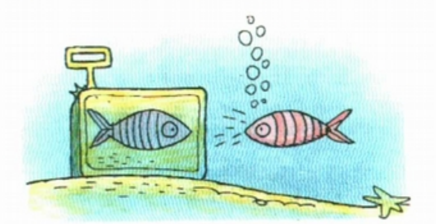
It's absurd that they want to set up an enquiry.
It's clear that you have no intention of helping.
It's obvious that there's something going on.
He's afraid that there's a leak at the plant.
It's just that I don't like them destroying the environment.



Traducir el verbo to want. La mayor parte de los verbos que en español requieren la conjunción subordinada 'que', en la traducción al inglés corresponden, efectivamente, a verbos que aceptan la construcción con **that**. No obstante, a veces esto no se verifica: es el caso del muy común verbo **to want**, que rige sólo la construcción con el infinitivo. Observe los siguientes ejemplos:

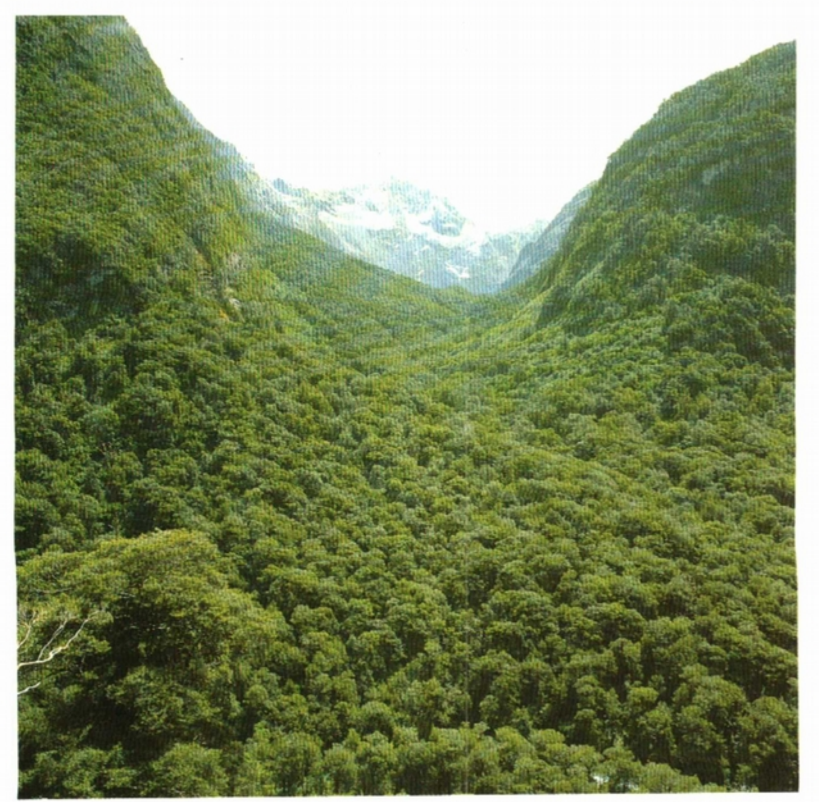
They want to do an interview.
They want you to go to Murray Island.
We don't want radiation leaks to add to our environmental problems.

Estas frases, evidentemente, no pueden ser traducidas al español utilizando la misma construcción. En efecto, si bien la primera mantiene la misma estructura ('Quieren hacer una entrevista'), las otras dos deben traducirse con la conjunción 'que' y el subjuntivo ('Quieren que tú vayas a Murray Island'; 'No queremos que las fugas de radiación incrementen nuestros problemas ambientales'). Traducir la expresión española 'Quiero que...' por la inglesa **I want that...** es un error muy común, pero fácilmente evitable.



En esta sección ha aprendido:

- el uso de la conjunción subordinada **that**;
- verbos y expresiones que rigen **that**;
- la traducción del verbo **to want**.



Una tierra de fiordos

Hacia el norte, pero sobre todo hacia el sur, los Alpes Meridionales se abren en abanico dividiéndose en numerosas cordilleras menores. Mientras que la vertiente oriental, marcada por ríos de cierta longitud, pierde altura gradualmente en una serie de llanuras costeras, la vertiente occidental se sumerge rápidamente en las aguas marinas formando en algunos puntos una costa accidentada con cuencas internas y fiordos. Por este motivo, la región sudoeste de la isla es denominada Fiordland. Toda el área, en gran parte deshabitada y cubierta por bosques exuberantes, forma parte del vasto Fiordland National Park (al lado y abajo).



La recolección del heno en Hampshire

Uno de los filones más fascinantes y originales de la literatura inglesa está constituido por escritores que se dedicaron exclusivamente a la observación del ambiente natural, reflejando de este modo el típico amor de los anglosajones por la naturaleza.

Entre los autores que más se distinguieron por la delicadeza en describir fielmente el ámbito agrícola de la Inglaterra del siglo XIX, se destaca Mary Russell Mitford, nacida en 1787 en el condado de Hampshire. En las primeras décadas del siglo pasado, la autora colaboró en la popularísima revista femenina **'The Lady's Journal'** con una serie de artículos autobiográficos que describían la vida rural del pequeño pueblo de Three Mile Cross. A pesar del aura poética que las distingue, hoy día las narraciones de Mitford resultan de especial interés como fieles y preciosos testimonios de una Inglaterra arcaica y preindustrial.

El fragmento que sigue ha sido tomado del artículo **'The Haymakers'** y describe la recolección del heno en una gran finca de la bellísima e incontaminada campiña inglesa. Surge claramente el vínculo indisoluble entre la vida de los hombres, mujeres y niños de la época y los ritmos dictados por la naturaleza.

1. **Prettier still:** aún más bonito.
2. **Hedges:** setos.
3. **Studded:** consteladas.
4. **Hedgerow timber:** árboles de setos.
5. **No spot:** ningún lugar.
6. **Shut out:** aislado, cerrado.
7. **Winds:** fluye serpenteando.
8. **Along one end:** a lo largo de una extremidad.
9. **Fringed:** bordado.
10. **Thickets of copse wood:** boscaje, sotobosque.
11. **Hawthorn and hazel:** espino albar y avellano.
12. **Clothed, intertwisted, matted:** revestidas, entrelazadas, intrincadas.
13. **Garlands:** guirnaldas.
14. **Honeysuckle:** madreselva.
15. **Whilst:** es la forma arcaica de while.
16. **A narrow strip of turf intervenes:** una estrecha franja de hierbas se interpone.
17. **Natural shrubberies:** bosquecillos naturales de arbustos.
18. **Sparkling, glittering, babbling:** centelleante, brillante, resplandeciente.



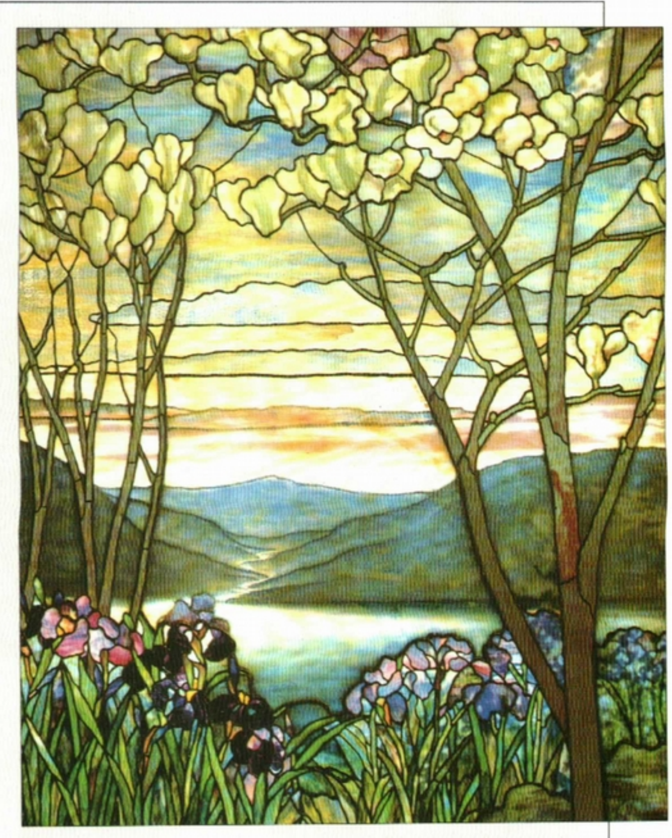
Otra Christchurch, otro Avon

Se llama Christchurch y se asoma al río Avon, como la ciudad inglesa homónima, pero ningún vínculo de parentesco la une a ésta última. El nombre de Avon no procede del río inglés, sino de un río escocés; en cambio, Christchurch deriva del Christ Church College de la universidad inglesa de Oxford, donde estudió uno de los primeros 'leaders' de la ciudad. También por este motivo, la Christchurch neozelandesa es considerada, según una opinión unánime, la más inglesa de las ciudades del país. En la foto, la catedral.

The more distant meadow is prettier still[1]; [...]

Surrounded by close and high hedges[2], richly studded[3] by hedgerow timber[4], no spot[5] can be more completely shut out[6] from the world than this small meadow. A stream of considerable variety and beauty winds[7] along one end[8], fringed[9] on each margin by little thickets of copse wood[10], hawthorn and hazel[11], mixed with trees of a larger growth, and clothed, intertwisted, matted[12], by garlands[13] of wild rose and wild honeysuckle[14]; whilst[15] here and there a narrow strip of turf intervenes[16] between these natural shrubberies[17] and the sparkling, glittering, babbling[18] stream, which runs[19] so clearly over its narrow bed that every shoal of minnows[20] is visible as they pass. Every vagary[21] that a nameless brooklet[22] well can play does this brook show off[23] in its short course across the end of our meadow; now driven rapidly through a narrow channel by the curvature of the banks, fretting, and fuming, and chafing[24] over the transparent pebbles[25]; now creeping gently between clusters[26] of the rich willow-herb[27], and golden flag[28]; now sleeping quietly in a wider and deeper pool[29], where the white waterlily has found room[30] for its dark leaves[31] and its snowy flowers, and where those quiet but treacherous[32] waters seem about to undermine the grassy margent[33], which already overhangs[34] them, and to lay bare the roots[35] of the old willows. A tricksy streamlet[36] is that nameless brook, and on the banks of the tricksy stream lies the scene of our little story.

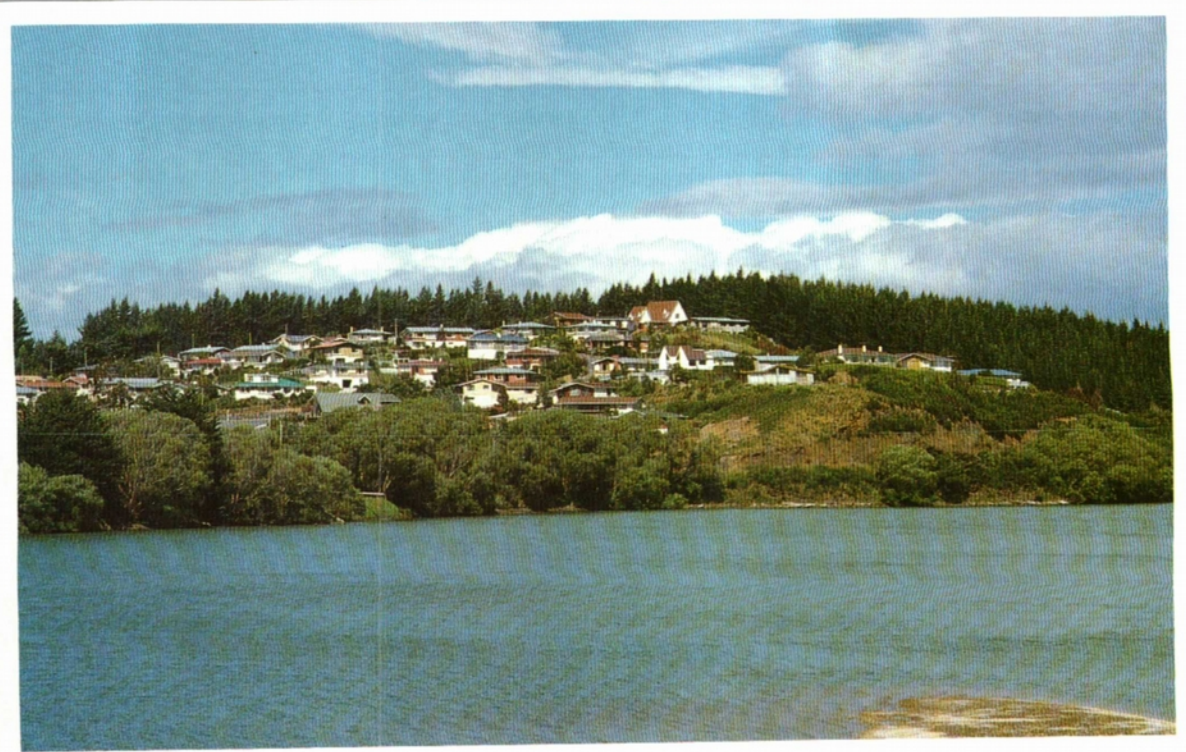
Our good neighbour, farmer Bridgwater, set six men on to mowing[37] by a little after sunrise[38], and collected fourteen efficient haymakers[39] by breakfast-time. Fourteen active haymakers for our poor three acres! not to count the idle[40] assistants; we ourselves, with three dogs and two boys to mind[41] them, advisers who came to find fault and look on[42], babies who came to be

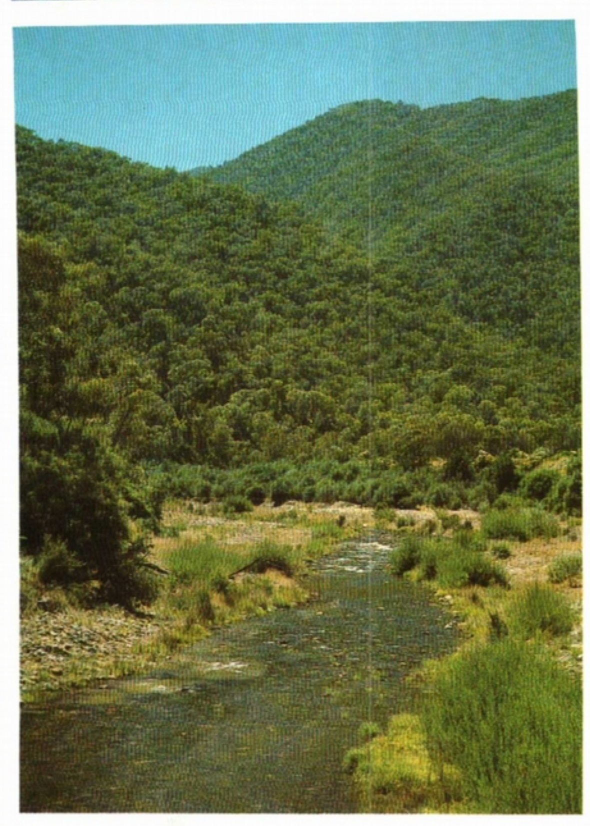


nursed[43], children who came to rock[44] the babies, and other children who came to keep the rockers company[45] and play with the dogs; to say nothing of this small rabble[46], we had fourteen able-bodied[47] men and women in one hay-field[48], besides[49] the six mowers[50], who had got the grass down by noon[51], and, finding the strong beer good and plentiful[52], magnanimously volunteered[53] to stay and help to get in the crop[54].

19. **Runs:** fluye.
20. **Shoal of minnows:** banco de pececillos de agua dulce.
21. **Vagary:** capricho.
22. **Nameless brooklet:** arroyito anónimo.
23. **Does this brook show off:** este arroyito muestra.
24. **Fretting, and fuming, and chafing:** encrespándose, e irritándose, y restregándose.
25. **Pebbles:** piedrecillas.
26. **Clusters:** racimo.
27. **Willow-herb:** junco.
28. **Flag:** lirio.
29. **Pool:** charca, estanque.
30. **Room:** espacio.
31. **Leaves:** hojas.
32. **Treacherous:** traidoras.
33. **To undermine the grassy margent:** debilitar la orilla herbosa.
34. **Overhangs:** sobresale.
35. **To lay bare the roots:** descubriendo las raíces.
36. **Tricksy streamlet:** gracioso arroyito.
37. **Set six men on to mowing:** puso seis hombres a cosechar.
38. **A little after sunrise:** poco después de la salida del sol.
39. **Efficient haymakers:** hábiles recolectores de heno.
40. **not to count the idle:** para no contar los holgazanes. La falta de la letra mayúscula después del signo de exclamación es típica del siglo XIX.
41. **To mind:** atender.
42. **Advisers who came to find fault and look on:** consejeros que venían para buscar defectos y observar.
43. **To be nursed:** para ser amamantados y cuidados.
44. **To rock:** acunar.
45. **To keep the rockers company:** acompañar a los que acunaban a los niños.
46. **To say nothing of this small rabble:** para no hablar de esta pequeña multitud.
47. **Able-bodied:** robustos.
48. **Hay-field:** campo de heno.
49. **Besides:** además de.
50. **Mowers:** cosechadores.
51. **Noon:** mediodía.
52. **Plentiful:** abundante.
53. **Magnanimously volunteered:** magnánimamente se habían ofrecido voluntarios.
54. **To get in the crop:** entrar la cosecha.









A lo largo del río tranquilo

En las vertientes opuestas de los Alpes Meridionales se distinguen dos tipos diferentes de cursos de agua: cortos e impetuosos los que desembocan en el mar de Tasmania, y más largos y tranquilos los que descienden hacia el Pacífico, a través de las llanuras costeras. De estos últimos, el principal es el río Clutha (foto superior), que bordea la ciudad de Alexandra y desemboca al sur de Dunedin. Muchas de las cuencas hidrográficas albergan instalaciones de producción de energía hidroeléctrica, que cubre las necesidades locales y también es cedida en parte a la isla del Norte.



¿De qué parte estás?

(to) be on someone's side	estar de parte de alguien
(to) make something out of something else	transformar una cosa en otra
(to) press for something	insistir para obtener algo
(to) stick to the point	ceñirse al tema
(to) take notice of	prestar atención a
(to) take something into one's own hands	ocuparse personalmente de algo

Synonyms and antonyms

*La expresión inglesa **it's not the case** se parece mucho a la española 'no es el caso'. No obstante, se trata de un **false friends** cuyo significado se aleja bastante del correspondiente a la expresión española. En efecto, quiere decir 'no es verdad': **The management of the power plant say it's perfectly safe. But it's simply not the case. There are a number of leaks which are putting people's lives at risk.***

*Para traducir la expresión 'no es el caso' puede elegir entre **it's not worthwhile...** o simplemente **it's not worth...**, locuciones ambas seguidas por el gerundio: **It's not worth getting upset about acid rain: there's absolutely nothing we can do about it.** Otra posibilidad es **there's no need**, seguido por el infinitivo: **There's no need to get upset about the level of pollution in our rivers; they're all relatively clean.** En cambio, si quiere traducir 'no es el caso' con el sentido de 'no es oportuno', puede recurrir a **should**: **Shall we picket the power station? I don't think we should; the place is surrounded by security guards and someone could get hurt.***

(to) afflict	afligir
alarming	alarmante
(to) assure	asegurar
beloved	amado
(to) be off	salir, estar ausente
by-pass	circunvalación
(to) call on	visitar a
(to) celebrate	festejar, celebrar
check	control
chimney	chimenea
(to) chop down	abatir
(to) come round	visitar
complaint	malestar, queja
(to) contend	contender, luchar
courageous	valiente
deforestation	deforestación
disafforestation	deforestación
dissatisfied	insatisfecho
dustcart	camión de la limpieza pública
(to) enquire	indagar
enquiry	investigación, indagación
evidently	es evidente que
flimsy	inconsistente
go-ahead	aprobación
(to) go off sick	ausentarse por enfermedad
(to) go sick	caer enfermo
healthy	saludable, sano
illness	enfermedad
(to) ingratiate oneself with	ganarse el favor
(to) involve	implicar



lorry	camión
mayor	alcalde
meanwhile	entre tanto
national issue	caso nacional
nearby	vecino
nuclear power station	central nuclear
(to) panic	espantarse
petition	petición
plant	instalación
radiation	radiaciones
record	informaciones archivadas
(to) roll	avanzar lentamente
rubbish dump	descargar los residuos
(to) rue	maldecir
(to) settle	decidir
(to) set up	organizar
(to) think up	inventar
upstream	aguas arriba
view	punto de vista, vista

Espera y verás

at any point	en algún momento
at the back of one's mind	en el fondo de la mente
by the name of...	de nombre...
for Heaven's sake!	¡por amor del cielo!
for some time now	desde hace un tiempo
I can tell you	te lo digo yo
in the first place	desde el principio
in the meantime	mientras tanto, en el ínterin
just wait	espera y verás
look where it got us	mira adónde nos ha llevado
no... whatsoever	realmente ningún...
why on earth...	por qué diablos...

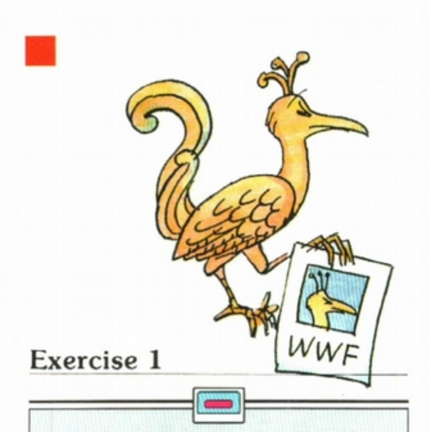




No sólo hay ovejas en Nueva Zelanda

Las imágenes de estas páginas muestran viñedos cercanos a Benheim y campos de trigo en la llanura de Canterbury, región de la parte centroriental de la isla, conocida por la notable escasez de precipitaciones. No obstante, esto no ha impedido el desarrollo de la agricultura, favorecido por la uniformidad del terreno llano y por la presencia de ríos. La economía sustancialmente agrícola de Nueva Zelanda sufrió un duro golpe después de la crisis petrolífera de la década de los setenta y con la entrada en la CEE de su principal socio comercial, Gran Bretaña. Sólo en los últimos años se han detectado las primeras señales de recuperación.





Exercise 1

Este ejercicio es un dictado tomado de la sección Reading. Escuche toda la grabación, luego vuelva a escucharla y transcriba el fragmento aparte. Después confronte lo que ha escrito con el texto que figura en las soluciones.

Exercise 2

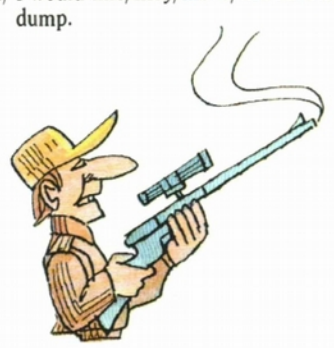
Intercale en cada una de estas frases uno de los verbos o de las expresiones verbales que ha encontrado en esta Unidad:

a) **I ___ Sarah last night and told her about the leak at Murray Island power station.**
b) **I hoped you would ___ tonight. There's something I want to talk to you about.**
c) **Sir Neville had to ___ the hostility of the Murray Island Action Group.**
d) **A lot of people have ___ sick recently; we think it might be because of the pollution in the air.**
e) **The company didn't ___ any ___ of the protests and cut down all the trees in the forest.**
f) **The workers complained about the way the company was polluting the river and look where it ___ them. They were all given the sack!**
g) **Let's ___ the point, shall we? The by-pass has got nothing to do with the problems at the power station.**
h) **The Action Group are ___ an enquiry into the high levels of pollution in the area.**
i) **The Government refused to ___ a committee to look into the problem of acid rain.**

Exercise 3

Utilice los siguientes vocablos para formar frases que tengan sentido. Donde sea necesario, agregue **that** y modifique las formas verbales y los pronombres en la oración subordinada. He aquí un ejemplo: **I/want/they/stop/pollute/the rivers; I want them to stop polluting the rivers.**

a) **The Government/would/like/we/set up/committee/look into/alternative sources of energy.**
b) **I/think/people/be/frightened/by/the hole in the ozone layer.**
c) **Most young people/prefer/the multinationals/stop/cut down/the rain forests/in the Amazon basin.**
d) **Farmers in this area/be/certain/the greenhouse effect/ruin/agriculture.**
e) **I/bet/there/be/radiation leak.**
f) **We/need/the town council/give/the go-ahead for/a by-pass.**
g) **I/suppose/Sir Neville/not want/we/demonstrate.**
h) **The scientists/notice/the hole in the ozone layer/get/bigger.**
i) **I would like/they/move/the rubbish dump.**



Exercise 4

Observe atentamente estas 'unidades rítmicas' y en cada una de ellas subraye la sílaba en la que recae el **primary stress:**

a) **the go-ahead**
b) **ozone**
c) **an enquiry**
d) **a rubbish dump**
e) **it's a dustcart**
f) **I'd like to start**
g) **i don't believe it**
h) **rolling along**
i) **I just hope**
j) **there's a radiation leak**



Exercise 5

Observe con atención esta lista de verbos; luego señale con una Y todos aquellos que rigen la conjunción **that**, y con una N los otros:

a) **want**	i) **wish**	q) **imagine**
b) **doubt**	j) **believe**	r) **suppose**
c) **prefer**	k) **bet**	s) **suspect**
d) **hope**	l) **desire**	t) **think**
e) **mean**	m) **notice**	u) **smell**
f) **be pleased**	n) **expect**	v) **would like**
g) **regret**	o) **feel**	w) **need**
h) **agree**	p) **hear**	x) **be**

SOLUCIÓN DE LOS EJERCICIOS

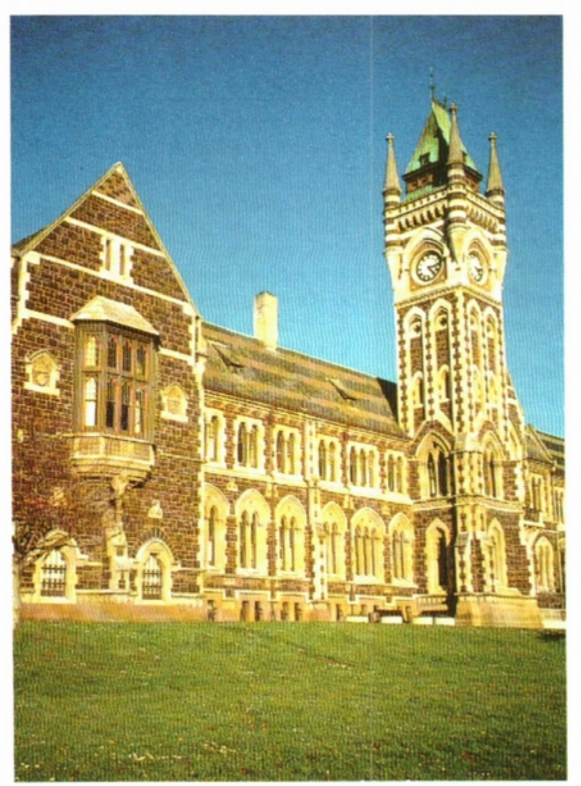
Exercise 1
Texto del dictado: **Our good neighbour, farmer Bridgwater, set six men on to mowing by a little after sunrise, and collected fourteen efficient haymakers by breakfast-time. Fourteen active haymakers for our poor three acres! not to count the idle assistants; we ourselves, with three dogs and two boys to mind them, advisers who came to find fault and look on, babies who came to be nursed, children who came to rock the babies, and other children who came to keep the to rockers company and play with the dogs.**

Exercise 2
a) **called on.** b) **come round.** c) **contend with.** d) **gone** o **gone off.** e) **take, notice.** f) **got.** g) **stick to.** h) **pressing for.** i) **set up.**

Exercise 3
a) **The Government would like us to set up a comittee to look into alternative sources of energy.** b) **I think that people are frightened by the hole in the ozone layer.** c) **Most young people would prefer the multinationals to stop cutting down the rain forests in the Amazon basin.** d) **Farmers in this area are certain that the greenhouse effect is ruining agriculture.** e) **I bet that there is a radiation leak.** f) **We need the town council to give the go-ahead for a by-pass.** g) **I suppose Sir Neville doesn't want us to demonstrate.** h) **The scientists noticed that the hole in the ozone layer was getting bigger.** i) **I would like them to move the rubbish dump.**

Exercise 4
a) **the go-ahead.** b) **ozone.** c) **an enquiry.** d) **a rubbish dump.** e) **it's a dustcart.** f) **I'd like to start.** g) **I don't believe it.** h) **rolling along.** i) **I just hope.** j) **there's a radiation leak.**

Exercise 5
a) **N.** b) **Y.** c) **N.** d) **Y.** e) **Y.** f) **Y.** g) **Y.** h) **Y.** i) **Y.** j) **Y.** k) **Y.** l) **N.** m) **Y.** n) **Y.** o) **Y.** p) **Y.** q) **Y.** r) **Y.** s) **Y.** t) **Y.** u) **N.** v) **N.** w) **N.** x) **Y.**



Vieja y querida Dunedin

Tiene poco más de 100.000 habitantes y un cierto aire escocés. No en vano Dunedin es también el nombre celta de Edimburgo. Situada en la costa sudoriental de la isla del Sur, esta pequeña ciudad fue hace tiempo la más grande de Nueva Zelanda y aún hoy día alberga la más antigua universidad del país (al lado). Aquí, como en otras ciudades neozelandesas, el apego a las tradiciones se nota, no sólo en los numerosos monumentos de estilo, como la vieja estación (bajo estas líneas), sino también por ciertas formas de etiqueta. Por ejemplo, muchos restaurantes exponen en la entrada una serie de prescripciones para la vestimenta que excluyen prendas de cuero, sandalias, camisas sin corbata o tejanos.



